

Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 71 of Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1793.

[Whole No. 393.]

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,
BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.

A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED

FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,

THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room is 16½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20-1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18-1-2 feet, and seven complete bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be complete stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most complete manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber.

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum.

Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792.

cp2m

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the Com'rs.

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner, as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen."

Jan. 19.

if

Just published,

By H. & P. Rice,

No. 50, MARKET-STREET,

THE SYSTEM OF

Short-Hand,

Used by Mr. LLOYD, in taking down the DEBATES of CONGRESS.

* * * Representation having been made, that the shortness of the period, limited for the Subscription, has deprived many gentlemen at a distance, of an opportunity of sending in their names;—the Editor, in order to accommodate them, and to render this publication more extensively useful, has determined not to raise the price to a Dollar and half (as intended) before the fifteenth of March;—making however a discrimination, in favor of the actual Subscribers, by printing their copies on superfine Royal writing paper. A few remaining copies of this kind will be delivered to the earliest of the non-subscribing purchasers, at the same price as those on the common printing paper, viz. One Dollar, in marbled covers; neatly bound, a French Crown.

Jan. 26.

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The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

An ACT concerning the registering and recording of Ships or Vessels.

Sec. 18. AND be it further enacted, That, in all cases, where the master, commander, or owner of a ship or vessel, shall deliver up the register of such ship or vessel, agreeable to the provisions of this act, if to the collector of the district, where the same shall have been granted, the said collector shall, thereupon, cancel the bond, which shall have been given at the time of granting such register; or, if to the collector of any other district, such collector shall grant to the said master, commander, or owner, a receipt or acknowledgment, that such register has been delivered to him, and the time when; and upon such receipt being produced to the collector, by whom the register was granted, he shall cancel the bond of the party, as if the register had been returned to him.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the collector of each district shall progressively number the certificates of the registry by him granted, beginning anew, at the commencement of each year, and shall enter an exact copy of each certificate, in a book to be kept for that purpose; and shall, once in three months, transmit to the Register of the Treasury, copies of all the certificates, which shall have been granted by him, including the number of each.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, built in the United States, after the fifteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign powers, in order to be entitled to the benefits of a ship, built and recorded in the United States, shall be recorded in the office of the collector of the district, in which such ship or vessel was built, in manner following, that is to say; The builder of every such ship or vessel shall make oath or affirmation, before the collector of such district, who is here by authorized to administer the same in manner following; "I (inserting here the name of such builder) of (inserting here the place of his residence) shipwright, do swear (or affirm) that (describing here the kind of vessel, as, whether ship, brig, sloop, schooner, sloop or cutter, &c.) named (inserting here the name of the ship or vessel) having (inserting here the number of decks) and being, in length (inserting here the number of feet) in breadth (inserting here the number of feet) in depth (inserting here the number of feet) and measuring (inserting here the number of tons) having (specifying, whether any or no) gallery, and (also specifying, whether any or no) head, was built by me, or under my direction, at (naming the place, county and State) in the United States, in the year (inserting here the number of the year;)" which oath, or affirmation, shall be subscribed by the person making the same, and shall be recorded in a book, to be kept by the said collector for that purpose.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the said collector shall cause the said ship or vessel to be surveyed or admeasured, according to the rule prescribed by the forty-third section of the act, intitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels;" and the person, by whom such admeasurement shall be made, shall grant a certificate thereof, as in the case of a ship or vessel to be registered; which certificate shall be countersigned by the said builder, and by an owner, or the master, or person having the command or charge thereof, or by some other person, being an agent for the owner or owners thereof, in testimony of the truth of the particulars therein contained.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That a certificate of the said record, attested under the hand and seal of the said collector, shall be granted to the master of every such ship or vessel, as nearly as may be, of the form following: "In pursuance of an act, intitled, 'An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels,' I (inserting here the name of the collector of the district) of (inserting here the name of the district) in (inserting here the name of the district) of the United States, do certify that (inserting here the name of the builder) of (inserting here the place of his residence, county, and State) having sworn, or affirmed, that the (describing the ship or vessel, as in the certificate of record) named (inserting here her name) whereof (inserting here the name of the master) is, at present, master, was built at (inserting here the name of the place, county, and State, where built) by him, or under his direction, in the year (inserting here, the number of the year) and (inserting here, the name of the surveyor, or other person, by whom the same admeasurement shall have been made) having certified, that the said ship or vessel has (inserting here, her number of decks) is, in length (inserting here, the number of feet) in breadth (inserting here, the number of feet) in depth (inserting here, the number of feet) and measures (inserting here, the number of

tons): And the said builder and (naming and describing the owner, or master, or agent for the owner or owners, as the case may be, by whom the said certificate shall have been countersigned) having agreed to the said description and admeasurement, the said ship or vessel has been recorded, in the district of (inserting here, the name of the district where recorded) in the United States; Witness my hand and seal this (inserting here, the day of the month) day of (inserting here the name of the month) in the year (inserting here, the number of the year); which certificate shall be recorded in the office of the said collector, and a duplicate thereof transmitted to the Register of the Treasury of the United States, to be recorded in his office.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That if the master, or the name, of any ship or vessel recorded, shall be changed, the owner, part owner, or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall cause a memorandum thereof, to be endorsed on the certificate of the record, by the collector of the district, where such ship or vessel may be, or at which she shall first arrive, if such change took place in a foreign country; and a copy thereof shall be entered in the book of records, a transcript whereof shall be transmitted, by the said collector, to the collector of the district, where such certificate was granted (if not the same person) who shall enter the same in his book of records, and forward a duplicate of such entry, to the Register of the Treasury of the United States; and in such case, until the said owner, part owner, or consignee, shall cause the said memorandum to be made, by the collector, in manner aforesaid, such ship or vessel shall not be deemed, or considered, as a vessel recorded, in pursuance of this act.

[To be continued.]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Mess. SMITH & PRICE,
FROM the diversity of sentiment which has lately taken place among citizens in general, owing to the debates in Congress respecting the inefficiency of regular disciplined troops, when employed against Indians—I cannot, as a citizen, refrain from giving my opinion also; which is, that militia is by no means a proper force to be employed in distant regions and against such an enemy. Militia, when acting even in defence of every thing that is dear to man, and an enemy at their doors, have ever been found inadequate to the obtaining any thing decisive. In some few instances they may have repelled an inferior body of their enemy, but they have never conquered in one out of fifty. It is impossible that such a class of soldiers, taken suddenly from the ease and comforts of private life, can be equal to regulars, who are inured to every species of fatigue, cold hunger, thirst, and the thousand other disagreeable circumstances that occur in long marches and distant campaigns.

In a paper which I lately perused, it is there asked, who fought the battles of New-Jersey, North-Carolina, Cowpens, South-Carolina, and Georgia? I will answer, not militia. Was the battle of Princeton fought by militia? Were the Hessians taken at Trenton by militia? Was the battle of Monmouth fought by militia? Was the battle of Eutaw fought by militia? Was the storming of Stony-Point executed by militia? Did General Morgan defeat Tarleton by militia? Was Col. Lee's surprise of Paulus Hook, and the many brilliant actions of that excellent officer in the two Carolinas, performed by militia? Did Col. Samuel Smith defend Mud-Island Fort against the whole British fleet in the Delaware, with militia? Were the Hessians defeated on Red Bank by militia? Was Chambliss, Fort St. John, Montreal, &c. taken by militia? Were those who stormed Quebec militia? Were those men who marched through the Indian country under General Sullivan, militia? NO—Did they fight at the battle of Guilford Court-House? A little—but what was the cause of it? Small parties of regulars, under non-commissioned officers, were drawn up in their rear with fixed bayonets, which were to be made use of against them if they offered to retreat without orders; thus being in as much danger from our own army as that of the British, they were of some use.—Did they fight at the battle of Camden, when General Gates was defeated? I say no—three thousand of them ran away, whilst the Maryland line, the Jersey regiment, and Armstrong's legion, in all not above eleven or twelve hundred, fought Cornwallis's army for twenty minutes, hand to hand, until they were surrounded (owing to the dauntless conduct of the militia) and even then they charged thro' their enemy, and the greater part made their escape. Thus did a handful of regulars—thus ran three thousand militia—and thus was the brave Gen. Gates defeated.

Let us now take a view of Indian affairs. In the year 1790, Gen. Harmer, that real disciplinarian and competent officer, marched on an expedition against the Miami Indians. He had with him part of his own regiment, which was the 1st, and regular they were in-

deed. I do not know the exact number of militia, but am certain they were near two-thirds of his army. He got to their town, which he totally destroyed, together with all their crop of corn, &c. On his march the militia behaved in the most undisciplined manner; firing night and day round his camp, notwithstanding the most pointed orders to the contrary. One day he detected a militia-man in this breach of general orders: he had him immediately punished; but was under the necessity of loading his artillery, and having his regulars drawn up in order, that the punishment might be inflicted undisturbed by the militia, who threatened very hard on the occasion; in short, every day he was disturbed by their turbulent and disorderly behavior.

On his march back to Fort Washington, he was solicited by the commanding officer of the militia, for permission to attack a body of Indians which appeared in his rear, and that he would engage to retrieve their character, which had suffered so materially in the mind of the General—for he thought, that though they could not be made to march with regularity and silence in an enemy's country, yet still they could fight that enemy if they appeared. But if a soldier cannot be made to observe orders and pay respect to them, I am sure he cannot be made to fight, which I think is the more disagreeable part of military duty.

However, to proceed. The General thinking it necessary to give a check to the Indians, lest they should harass his rear, complied with the militia officer's request, at the same time detached seventy or eighty of the regulars to support them, under Major Wyllis. In a short time they fell in with a small party of the Indians, which, I suppose, was sent forward by their main body as a bait. The few Indians ran, and nearly the whole of the militia after them, contrary to the most earnest entreaties of their officer. The regulars displayed their little column and formed, stood the front of nearly the whole force of the enemy, until they were cut in pieces, except a few under Capt. Armstrong, who charged through them and made their retreat—but not till they had laid eighty-odd warriors dead on the field. The militia who pursued the few flying Indians, lost sight of their prey in a short time; but the firing of the party engaged, and a distant signal of the war-whoop, was a sufficient stimulus for them to encircle their distance: a few got back to the army, and reported to the General, that all the rest were destroyed, whilst a more considerable number never stopped until they had gained the Kentucky shore; and also reported, that their absent friends were also cut to pieces. This was called Harmer's defeat, though at the same time he did not lose a single pack-horse, nor a man more than was sacrificed by the gallant behaviour of those favorite Indian fighters.

I shall now beg leave to touch a little on the conduct of those inciviles who accompanied the army of Gen. St. Clair.—When they first joined, they were in number about 400; but owing to desertion, there were not, on the day of battle, more than 300. Throughout the whole march, after their junction, they kept the camp in a constant alarm by their irregular conduct, and firing round the pickets and outposts, often in the dead hour of the night. Gen. St. Clair threatened and remonstrated with them, informing them how dangerous it was, inasmuch as it favored the approach of an enemy; for it would be impossible to devise whether it was the pickets firing at the Indians, or the militia shooting bears.

This was not the only part of their conduct that, in my opinion, tended to the defeat of the army. A few days before the action a whole company, at least 60 or 70 of them, deserted; the first regiment was detached in pursuit of them, as well as to prevent their plundering the provision which was on the road, and expected to arrive in a short time. There was I believe a third reason for throwing this regiment in the rear, which was to deter others of the militia from this disgraceful retrograde.

A third reason why I think they were instrumental in the defeat of the army is as follows: When the troops on the evening preceding the fatal 4th of November, 1791, halted and encamped, the militia, who wished to be separate from the regulars, were advanced one quarter of a mile over a small river that ran along the front of the encampment: the pickets of the army were posted at about the same distance in the rear, with the proper camp and flank guards, stationed in such a manner, as to prevent a surprise or sudden attack in its then position. After dark, it appears a few guns were fired at some distance over the river where the militia was posted; but it was as much to be presumed, that they were firing at the stars as at the enemy; however, the Adjutant-General was sent over the river with orders to their commander, that at about an hour before day he should divide the men into several parties of about 20 or 30 each, with an officer at their head, and move on in different directions towards the Indian villages. But alas! they were still militia; no attention was paid to these orders. Day-

light appeared, they were attacked, ran in confusion, made not the least resistance, and their commander, the brave Oldham, was slain in attempting to rally them.

A few moments before the flight of the militia, the troops were dismissed from their posts (where they had been standing under arms at least two hours) for the purpose of cooking their victuals; when the first thing that announced the approach of the enemy, was the militia plunging through the river, almost a quarter of an inch thick of ice, and the Indians, with horrid yells, at their heels. The army was surrounded in a few minutes, and a dreadful and deadly fire commenced; the soldiers stood to their tackle, charged, drove the enemy, returned to their line and charged again when ordered; and, as the gentleman from North-Carolina says, "they fought like regulars, stood like regulars, and, poor fellows, they died like regulars." But had the militia acted as regulars, by obeying orders, and firing on the enemy as they advanced, and given time for the army to display into an offensive position, instead of a defensive one, they would have advanced on their enemy like regulars, fought like regulars, and conquered like regulars.

I hope, from these statements of facts, that every unprejudiced person will allow, that the militia was the principal cause of Harmer's ruin, and St. Clair's defeat.—Dwelt as I have so long upon the defeat of regular armies, it is almost time to say something of militia victories.

A late one of which has been brought forward to support the argument, that militia is the only species of troops proper to fight Indians. An officer with upwards of 100 militia had been to Fort Jefferson, with a quantity of provisions, &c. for the use of that garrison; on his return he encamped at Fort St. Clair, having under his escort 200 horses; about the dawn of day, on the 6th of last November, he was attacked by a party of Indians, his men flew to a large stockade (which was built for the purpose of securing horses) in the mean time, the enemy caught and carried off all their horses and plundered their camp; however the officer collected 40 or 50 of his men, and engaged part of the enemy, but it was too late, the Indians had gained their point by carrying off their booty, with the loss of only two men. Thus fifty militia out of 100 fought, killed two Indians, lost 200 horses, and all their camp. A brilliant affair indeed!—But a most enormous price to pay for the carcasses of two savages.—Such victories as these, continued for a short time, would exhaust the mines of Mexico or Peru.

I shall make a few more observations before I conclude, concerning this strange idea which prevails in the minds of some respecting regulars and militia. The member of Congress from North-Carolina, reverts to what the militia of his country had done during the late war. He says, they fought from a love of their country, that they were men of bravery, men of principle, &c. &c. And asks, will such men enlist in a regular army? I will answer, that if such men did not enlist in the regular army, when the liberties of their country were at stake, it is not to be expected that they will now enlist and march 6 or 700 miles to fight Indians. If there is an art, or a peculiar method to be practised in fighting in a woody country, cannot a person under subordination, and acquainted with all the duties of a soldier, be taught it as well as a militia man who is under none, and not acquainted with any sort of military duty, who knows nothing more than shooting a rifle, and who will only make use of it against an enemy when he thinks proper? Indeed, I think a musket ball, fired at an Indian behind a tree, would do as much execution as that of a rifle.

A regular, well organized and disciplined army, is the only one we can expect success from. Such that, by order, can in an instant be thrown into any position, that can be divided into a number of parties, march in different directions, though in presence of an enemy, and return to their line only by the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet. Will militia do this? Did they ever do it? No, not all the drums and trumpets in the victorious French army, would ever rally or stop a routed militia. When I hear of the alms of those heroes, who gallantly fell at their post the fatal 4th of November, raked up to be put in competition with a corrupt, infective militia, it makes me shudder. I will allow militia to have supported one post well, that is, the old adage,

"Those who fight and run away,
Will live to fight another day."

And farther I will allow them,

"That when a fight becomes a chase,
They win the fight who win the race."

Jan. 17, 1793.

CLYTUS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES CHRONICLE.

MR. WHEELER.

THERE was a time when the name of Louis the XVIth. re-echoed from one extreme of the States to the other—when loud Hosannas and Te Deums were sung on the joyful birth of the Dauphin:—"When ten thousand swords would have vaulted from their scabbards to revenge an insult" against the character of so good, so just a Prince. America was then indebted, and she was grateful: but peace soon lulled all remembrance to sleep; and Gratitude, that heaven-born virtue, like all the qualities of the human mind which lay dormant a length of time, seems almost entirely to have forsaken our shores.

The very man who has even sacrificed his Crown, by his efforts to emancipate this Western World, now lies like a common malefactor alone and confined in a close, disagreeable prison, or Bullit; deprived of the sweet cheering society of his wife and children—denied the social converse of a feeling friend. In con-

stant fear of the horrid assassination of his family, by the enlightened mob of Paris, or in dread of a mock trial and an ignominious death: And yet there are even among us, Americans, who now publicly insult his misery, by rejoicing at his fate.

In what language call ye this Gratitude?

Z.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

BANKS.

CONGRESS is blamed for giving a charter to a Bank. It is really curious to trace the objections of the party to this measure.—Sometimes the Bank is blamed for giving, by its discounts, assistance to speculators—and then by checking them when the prudence of the Directors suggests that it is necessary—trade, say they, is disappointed and injured. It is a mint, say they, for paper-money, and the increase of bills reduces the value of property by the over quantity of the medium. Yet the same men favor the establishment of State Banks.—These we lie are multiplying daily—and if too much paper shall be issued, and the discounts shall be, as they certainly will, more irregular and more risky to the several Banks, in proportion as their number is increased, they stand ready to shew how much evil has ensued from the Bank of the United States. Yet one such Bank cannot be denied to be useful—to be necessary, probably fully adequate to the wants of this country for its circulation. All that is done by the several States over and above what is enough, it is evident will be an evil, and the blame ought not to rest on Congress, be the consequences ever so distressing to the citizens.

Men of sense and experience will render a benefit to the public, by turning their attention to the consequences of the fashionable rage for Banks. Excess in every thing is an evil.—There is no dispute that one Bank equal to the circulation of the United States, is capable of affording the most substantial benefits to trade. Having such a Bank, you have all. The subject is not made better by being mixed up, and the business of banking broken into a number of institutions independent of each other—and what is worse, rivals. It is evident, and capable of strict demonstration, that two Banks cannot circulate paper, and make discounts, as safely, as liberally, and as regularly as one Bank. It is true, and experience is beginning to convince us, that in regard to the commercial advantages of banking, by making more Banks, you have less accommodation. There is a common prejudice which seems to be respectable—that competition is as necessary to banking as to other branches of business. This is not true. Rivalship cannot give either of the Banks greater ability to circulate and make discounts: by increasing the hazard, each is less able. Competition therefore takes away the means of lending, nor is it more necessary to make them willing to lend. Profit is a sufficient incentive to loan all they can with safety. In both views, competition in banking is injurious to the lenders and borrowers.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO.

WHILE Liberty and Equality, Peace and the Rights of Man, are all the rage at the Eastward, we hear with pleasure that our Southern brethren are not far behind them:—not even a Mr. is admitted to precede a name at the present day—while their noble fellow creatures are frequently addressed, "Citizen Caesar," or "Citizen Pompey, clean my boots, &c. &c."—This may be well—but to hear the Auctioneer cry, "twenty pounds for Citizen Alexander—who bids more?" seems to be carrying the joke too far in a free country.

A CIT.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, November 1.

A GREAT many Prussians and Austrians present themselves daily before the Council General of the Commons, claiming the promised bounties; but in future, a strict inquiry is to be made into their characters, as the greater part of them are suspected to be enemies in disguise.

In the sitting of the Jacobin club of the 31st ult. poor Louis and his family were again made the topic. "Let us clamour," was the cry, "till the whole race be exterminated, and let the mode that shall be adopted for the trial of the Capets, be the precedent for trying all tyrants!"

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NOVEMBER 12.

In the session of the 6th a letter was read from the commissioners sent to the frontiers of the Peyrennes. They announce that the organization of the army of the Peyrennes goes on rapidly and successfully. Ten thousand men, they say, are sufficient to render the frontiers of the Upper and Lower Peyrennes impenetrable. He adds, that they have re-established unanimity among the Basques, and denounce a number of abuses which prevail in different administrations and in the civil and military tribunals. They have given the Basques liberty to assist at the Primary Assemblies.

A letter was read from several patriotic societies in England, signed by Maurice Margarot, President; and Thomas Hardy, Secretary.

LONDON, November 18.

Thursday a report was current in the city, which occasioned a considerable depression of the stocks, that Mr. Pitt had resigned, in consequence of being pressed to promote a liquidation by parliament of the Prince's debts. Stocks fell 3 per cent. in consequence of this report. We are happy in being enabled positively to state, however, that it is wholly without foundation. The payment of these debts is a point which a certain late great law lord has strenuously urged, but which has

been as strenuously resisted; and his royal highness has resolved to adopt a mode of liquidation more honourable to himself.

The success of the French in Flanders may likewise have operated to depress the funds; for their success seems to threaten the safety and tranquility of every country, whether friend or foe.

The productive state of the revenue of the year 1792, so greatly exceeding that of last year, causes the many conjectures as to what Mr. Pitt will do with the money. Another halfpenny a pound off the candles, it is generally thought will certainly take place; and the next burthen which the minister is said to have in view to ease the public from, is the duty either in part or in toto, that caused the rise of the halfpenny on the porter. But more than the halfpenny on the candles, it is certain, may and will be taken off.

A wag, some time ago, advertised a carriage to perform without horses, with only one wheel, and invited the curious in mechanics to see it. Many of the members of the society of arts attended, and in the ardour of expectation were shewn—a wheelbarrow.

Tuesday night died, at Long-Aston, in Somersetshire, aged 93, the Rev. Dr. Henry Caner, a very respectable character, many years minister of the Episcopal Church of Boston, in New-England. When the American Revolution took place, he was obliged to relinquish his ministry, his country, and his possessions, and took refuge in England, where he has since lived, distinguished by a placid serenity of mind, and a cheerful submission to the various vicissitudes of his existence.

DUBLIN, November 6.

Letters received in London from Turin, mention that General Paoli died at Corsica, of an apoplectic fit.

In many parts of the west of England, a severe epidemic, under the form of Scarlatina Agnosa, has for some time past prevailed in so great a degree, that of many villages, particularly Holdworthy, nine-tenths of the inhabitants have been confined at the same time.

The complaint originated in the very frequent and heavy rains that have almost deluged the country.

We hear that our government and ministry are instructed from the cabinet of St. James's, to grant every reasonable privilege that may be requested by any of his majesty's faithful subjects at the opening of the session; a circumstance that must rejoice all true friends to this country, which then and only then, can enjoy its natural and local advantages, at present cramped and smothered by political prohibitions and partial laws.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 21.

Sketch of the Debate on the bill authorizing a loan of the balances due on a final settlement of accounts from the United States to individual States.

MR. GILES moved, that the proviso in the second section of the bill should be struck out, respecting the assent of the individual States to the new loan, as it does not agree with the idea precisely, contained in the resolutions on which the bill was founded; and advertising to the provision contained in the funding law respecting these balances, he observed, that the bill now reported interfered with the disposition of the balances, whereas that law has vested the disposal of them exclusively in the several States.

Mr. Fitzsimons said, that there was a variation in the proviso in the bill, from that in the original resolutions, which had accidentally taken place; he said, that the variation was certainly not in order, and he therefore moved, that the proviso in the bill should be amended so as to conform to the resolutions.

Mr. Sedgwick remarked, that the gentleman last speaking was undoubtedly right in respect to the point of order, but he did not draw the same conclusion: The proviso in the bill may vary from that in the resolutions; but if it more completely comports with the ideas of a majority of the committee, he saw no good reason for not adopting it. He added some observations on the remarks of Mr. Giles, which he considered as making it a question, whether the government should literally comply with its engagements or not—this, he hoped, would never be made a subject of debate in the legislature of the United States.

Mr. Fitzsimons said, he hoped the amendment which he suggested, would take place.

Mr. Clark observed, that he thought the bill was altogether wrong; he moved therefore, that it should be re-committed. Mr. Clark entered into a general confutation of the subject, but spoke unusually low.

Mr. Lawrence was in favour of the committee's rising; he cited an instance in point, which occurred the last session.—A select committee on the census had exceeded the limits of the principles agreed to in the committee of the whole, the bill they reported was accordingly re-committed; the house would not then consent to altering the bill in the House, as it would sanction a deviation from established principles.

Mr. Murray was opposed to the committee's rising; he saw no occasion for it; the variation is merely verbal, and can be easily corrected.

The question for the committee's rising was put, and agreed to. They accordingly rose and reported progress. On motion, the committee of the whole was discharged. The bill was then re-committed to the select committee, which reported it. The requisite alteration being made, the bill, as amended, was reported to the House, twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Steele again in the chair.—The committee proceeded in the discussion of the bill.

Mr. Mercer, after stating that various unfriendly remarks were made on the government, and on particular members, in consequence of the former assumption; and informing the committee that there was a large sum of the paper money of a particular State in this town, which was selling at 10s. in the pound, observed that this bill would probably appreciate the value of that paper perhaps to 20s. in the pound. In order, therefore, to give the fullest information to the people of the United States, and to prevent those at 7 or 800 miles distance from being defrauded, he moved an amendment, the object of which was to prevent certificates which have been transferred within a certain period from being subscribed to the loan.

Mr. Fitzsimons said, as he had brought forward the resolutions on which the bill was founded; he thought it incumbent on him to notice the observations advanced by the gentleman in support of his motion. He remarked, that with respect to the general sentiment of the people, perhaps he knew as little about it as others; but this he knew, that if unfavourable impressions had not been made, it was not because attempts had been wanting for that purpose, on the part of individuals within these walls.—With respect to himself he felt no solicitude; but if any member of this House knew of any facts of the kind alluded to by the gentleman, let the person who knows of such things boldly come forward and charge openly the guilty, with respect to the present motion, he would have no objection to it, provided it did not interfere with the general provisions of the bill.

Mr. Bourn said, he should be in favour of the motion, provided it was practicable; but he did not see how it could be carried into execution.

Mr. Williamson supported the motion. He said it met his approbation so far as it would conduce to protecting the original holders of the State debts from such speculations as they suffered by, at the time of the former assumption.

Mr. Sedgwick remarked on the rapid rise of the value of the paper, in consequence of the former assumption, and said, that considering what human nature was constituted of, the speculations alluded to, and which he had lamented as much as any man whatever, were to have been expected. He then adverted particularly to the remarks of Mr. Mercer, in which he had said he had his suspicions even of the members of the House. Mr. Sedgwick said, the ears of members had been often assailed by insinuations and suspicions of the base conduct of individuals in this House, as speculating in their own measures, if, said Mr. Sedgwick, there is so base and infamous a character within these walls; if there is one member of this House who has been guilty of this abominable conduct, of plundering his constituents of their property, in the manner represented, let his name be mentioned, let the man be pointed out. From the part he had taken in this business from the beginning, and from the suggestions which had been circulated, he had some reason to suppose it might be intended to implicate him in the charge. He could not help feeling himself called upon to notice such indiscriminate insinuations, such attempts to affix a stigma on particular characters—men whose reputation is their dearest possession. Mr. Sedgwick then offered several objections to the motion; he remarked that its tendency would be to keep open the door of speculation.

Mr. Mercer replied to Mr. Sedgwick; he observed, that his remarks were directed to human nature at large; he considered it as a point not to be controverted that temptation, in proportion to its extensive and flattering prospects, would always have an influence; for himself, he could never wish to have his own honour and integrity put to the test. He subscribed to the sentiments of Mr. Sedgwick respecting the sacred nature of reputation, and repeated the lines from Shakespeare—"He that robs me of my good name, &c."

Mr. White said he disapproved of the principle on which the amendment was brought forward. He believed the aspersions on the members of Congress, were totally unfounded.—He did not doubt but speculations had been carried on to a very great extent, during the dependence of the funding system; but this could not be avoided; men would venture according to their opinion of the final event of the measure—and prices would consequently fluctuate. The proposition for discrimination was brought forward, the price of paper fell; when it was rejected, the price rose again. It was probably the same with regard to the State debts, in the various stages of the business; but surely no suspicion of improper conduct could fall on those who voted uniformly either for or against the measure. Indeed the above has generally fallen on those who opposed the assumption in the extent first proposed, and voted for it as finally modified. These were but five in number; they were easily known; three yet retain their seats, two are of the same State with the gentleman who offered the amendment, and are not now members of the House; that he was of the number, and he was confident that no man applying the charge of speculation to himself or to any one of those who voted with him, would believe there was the shadow of truth in it; but he would attend to the discussion; and however he might dislike the reason assigned for offering the amendment, if he found any good likely to arise from it, would give it his vote.

Mr. Mercer's remarks brought up several other members, who severally, adverted to the circumstances attending the passing the funding act, shewed that they had voted for the system, that they were not influenced by personal considerations.

The motion of Mr. Mercer was repeatedly modified and altered, and then further debated.

Mr. Barnwell said, he disapproved of the motion; it appeared to be a very extraordinary

measure indeed; the ostensible motive is to prevent speculation, but it will have directly the contrary effect. The way, in his opinion, to prevent speculation, was to appreciate the value of the certificates in the hands of the holders; but what will be the effect of this measure? it will lessen the value of the paper immediately, by preventing the possessor from transferring the property—This he considered as a retrospective measure, and that the government had no right to abridge the right of transferring; it is a quality of the property, and cannot be taken away by any subsequent law. He considered the measure as counteracting the principles of the bill altogether, the design of which is to give a value to the paper in the hands of the owners. In every view of the proposition, he was opposed to it; and he appears desirous to benefit the distant creditors, yet he felt so fully persuaded that it would operate to the disadvantage of his constituents, that he should under every modification vote against it.

Mr. Madison replied to Mr. Barnwell; he observed, that the gentleman argued from proper principles, if they had been applied to a different case. The present proposition of providing for these balances is a voluntary business, which this government is under no obligation to engage in; but having engaged in it, the measure may adopt on the occasion, have no necessary reference to, or connection with the general regulations under which the paper now exists—the government may make just what arrangements it thinks proper. The provision now contemplated, he remarked, was however to be justified on its own merits; the uses and the consequences resulting from it, were designed to be salutary; and with respect to persons remote from the seat of government, who are equally entitled to protection in every sense with those who reside there, they would evidently be benefited by the regulation.

Mr. Murray opposed the motion, as being hostile to the public faith, as involving an infraction of that faith, so far as at least the value of the certificates have been enhanced in consequence of what has already been done.

Several other members spoke on the occasion, the motion was at length negatived by the committee.

MONDAY, January 28.

The Bill to authorize a Loan in the Notes or Certificates of the several States which, on a final Settlement of Accounts shall have a Balance due to them from the United States—having been read the third time—the Question, shall the Bill pass? was put by the Speaker:

Mr. Hartley.—I have attended to the debates on this bill, and considered the subject—and am fully convinced that the bill should pass.

By the act for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states, the balances were assumed to be paid to the creditor states.

The bill under consideration gives the alternative to the state, (which shall be found a creditor) either to receive the balance herself and pay it to her citizens, or suffer them to fund their certificates with the general government. I believe it will be found, on experience, most convenient to the creditor, and least expensive to the people, for the creditors to subscribe to a loan with the general government. This, however, will rest in a great measure upon the individual states. Two taxes will be more expensive to collect than one; and if money is to go through two hands, instead of one, in general it is attended with a double charge.

It is said, that the bill will offer a new field for speculation.—It is possible that to a certain degree, there may be weight in the observation; but after the experience we have had, the holders of certificates will not be easily imposed upon—and if the certificates of the individual states would be equalized, I am led to believe, that it would be of service to the community.

They might, in a considerable degree, act as a medium in commerce, and in the transfer of property; but whilst they remain at different values, they will be mere objects of speculation.

I regret exceedingly the great inequality of Fortune, which has arisen among citizens, by the speculations in our paper; but in a great and mighty revolution, some partial evils must be expected, to obtain a general good. We are bound to pay our debts.

I do not think that a large national debt is a blessing, but it is of high importance that the government which is in debt should so dispose of it, as to do as little injury as possible, and if the same is practicable, produce a partial good.

In Pennsylvania our affairs appear to be in the highest state of prosperity.

The farmer compensated for his labour—

The mechanic every where fully employed and amply paid—

Commerce flourishing.

Objections have been made against the law; yet I imagine if it is published, and the reasons for enacting it known, the public opinion of the state I represent, will be in favour of it.

If we pass the act this session, we shall save the next Congress from much trouble and perplexity. We act now upon principle—without knowing how the balances will operate. If the creditor and debtor states were known, it would be found exceedingly difficult to reconcile the several interests.

Remember the Representative bill—the government had like to have been dissolved, on account of the various interests.

Much has been said about the interested motives of members. I may here say that I do not belong to that class called Aristocrats (if such there is among us). I have always supported the Rights of the People, according to the best of my judgment and abilities. I have almost in every instance received their approbation of my public conduct. In the present question I am

not more interested than any other citizen—I have no certificates, I am no public creditor of any sort. I mean to act upon principle—and now vote for the passing of the bill.

(Debate to be continued.)

WEDNESDAY, January 30.

William Hindman, Esq. member from Maryland, in the place of Joshua Seney, Esq. appeared, was qualified, and took his seat in the House.

The petition of George Brown was read, praying compensation for disability, in consequence of a wound received in the service during the late war. Referred to a select committee.

The petition of Patrick Dennis, commander of the revenue cutter for the district of New York, was read, praying an augmentation of the pay of the officers and crew of said cutter. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A representation was read from sundry of the Printers and Bookellers of the City of Philadelphia, praying that the duties on Royal, Medium and Demy Printing Paper, may be taken off; also on imported Rags. Referred to the select committee on the petition of the Rope-makers of Providence, R. I.

A petition of sundry persons, officers and soldiers of militia employed against the Indians, under Gen. Clark, from the state of Virginia, was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

A petition of John Foulke, an officer in the late continental army, was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. Greenup, the resolutions of the Legislature of the state of Kentucky, communicated a few days since, were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to regulate claims to invalid pensions, were taken into consideration—Being read.

It was moved, that the bill should be re-committed to a committee of the whole.

This motion was objected to, as it would set the whole business afloat, and might in its consequences preclude the Senate from an opportunity of receding from their amendments, and agreeing to the bill as it passed the House.

In answer to this objection, it was said, that the amendments involved an entire new principle, a principle which had not been discussed in the House; and that it, they make a distinction in the situation of those invalids whose cases have been decided on by the Secretary of War, and that of the persons whose claims have been examined by the judges. The cases of the latter are not recognized by the amendments.

The motion for re-committing was carried in the affirmative, and the subject made the order of the day for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole—on the bill to amend the act to promote the progress of useful arts—Mr. Steele in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion of the bill, as far as the 7th section—they then rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

A petition of Dirk Van Ingen, a surgeon of the late army, was read—and laid on the table.

A bill to authorize the Comptroller of the Treasury to settle the account of Thomas Withart, late a Lieutenant in the army of the United States, was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

The petition of Brown and Francis, merchants, of Providence, presented by Mr. Bourn, was read, praying that they may be allowed the drawback on a quantity of gin and cod-fish exported, notwithstanding some defect in the formality of their vouchers proving the landing and sale of said articles in a foreign port—referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A bill to reimburse H. E. Lutterloh, was reported by Mr. Grove, read twice, and committed for Monday next.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Jacob Bell, was read, and on motion, referred to the committee of the whole house on Tuesday next.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the act to promote the progress of useful arts.—Mr. Steele in the chair.

The seventh section was read—some amendments were proposed, but disagreed to.

A motion was made to strike out the 8th section, for the purpose of substituting another—which should provide, that all interfering claims for patents should be determined at the option of the parties, either by the Secretary of State, or by arbitrators, &c.—This motion gave rise to some debate—it was at length moved to amend the motion, by striking out all the words after "Secretary of State"—this motion was not agreed to.—Various other amendments to the motion were moved, and last, it was finally agreed to the following modification:—That interfering applications for patents shall be determined by the Secretary of State; or, if all parties require it by arbitrators, &c.

The motion for striking out the 8th section, and inserting the amendment, was put, and agreed to.

The committee finished the discussion of the bill—they then rose and reported the same with amendments—which were laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the House, that the Senate have considered the amendments to the bill for regulating coins, and for other purposes, and have concurred in the same with an amendment to the last amendment of the House. He also informed the House, that a letter, directed to the President and Congress of the United States, signed LEBRUN, had been read in the Senate—which he was directed to bring to the House.—The message was laid on the table. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

The letter signed Lebrun, sent from the Senate yesterday, was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury—it contained a representation, that the heirs of a French officer in the service of the United States, had not received the compensation to which they are entitled—which the writer supposes had been remitted, but is retained in the hands of the banker in Europe.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill to regulate foreign coins, and for other purposes, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Gregg presented the petition of Robert Lyon, a Lieutenant in the late army, praying compensation for services as a volunteer after he had resigned his commission—read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The amendments to the bill to amend the act, entitled an act to promote the progress of useful arts, were taken into consideration—some amendments being made to these amendments—the whole were agreed to; additional amendments were proposed; among others,

Mr. Murray moved to add the words "being citizen or citizens of the United States," after the words *person or persons*—the object of which is, to prevent foreigners from obtaining patents in this country for inventions which they have already obtained patents for, in Europe; by which means the citizens of the United States might be prevented from obtaining patents for the same, or similar inventions.—This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Kittera moved to reduce the period for which patents should be granted, from fourteen to ten years—this motion was negatived.—The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

In committee of the whole—on the amendments of the Senate to the bill entitled, an act to regulate claims to invalid pensions—Mr. White in the chair.—Two of the amendments were agreed to, the others rejected.—The committee rose and reported accordingly—the House adopted the report of the committee of the whole.

The report of a select committee on the petition of James Warrington, was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented the petition of James Montgomery, commander of the Revenue Cutter stationed in the bay of Delaware, in behalf of himself and the officers and crew of said Cutter—referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A petition of the manufacturers of cordage, &c. of the city of Philadelphia, was referred to a select committee.

Adjourned till Monday.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.

Five Hundred Dollars is offered for apprehending the man who robbed the Southern Mail on Tuesday morning last. He is described as a slender man, about 5 feet 10 inches high.—The portmanteau was found, and some of the letters torn and scattered about.

The arrangement in Boston for celebrating the successes of France over the enemies of the Revolution, on the 24th ult. consisted of a procession thro' the principal parts of the town, of all ages and conditions; an Ox roasted whole—a Civic Feast in Faneuil-Hall and other places—and tables spread in the street, for the poor to partake of, gratis—colors limited—guns fired—military companies paraded—National Cockades worn—and a balloon let off, bearing in large characters, LIBERTY and EQUALITY, and the Flag of the United States.

Net amount of Duties on Spirits distilled and removed from the distilleries in the district of Rhode-Island, for one year, commencing on the 1st July, 1791, and ending on the 30th June, 1792, 53,271 dollars 53 7-20 cents.

Amount of Duties on Spirits distilled within the same period, and not removed from the Distilleries, 6,595 dollars 7 2-20 cents.

Total amount of duties for one year, 59,866 dollars 80 9-20 cents.

Account of Shipping owned and chartered from the Port of New-London, Connecticut:

Ships	4	Schooners	30
Boats	1	Sloops	47
Brigs	34		

Horses, mules, and cattle exported from the above port for the year 1792 to 1793—

Jan. 5th, to Jan. 5th,	5570
Last year, 91 a 92,	7493

Short ship'd for the year 1792, is 1833

COMMUNICATIONS.

A writer in the National Gazette is of opinion, that the people should not elect men to office who maintain principles inconsistent with the nature of the government. He says, it would be absurd to trust the fox with our poultry, or the wolf with our lambs. The sentiment is certainly just. We take it for certain, that the writer intended to express his idea of the extreme unfitness of entrusting an high federal office to an antifeederalist of such implacable passions as Gov. C—.

The National Gazette has an article from a correspondent, which supplies the people of Connecticut to be inclined towards monarchy. The writer has not given his reasons in support of the opinion. But in such a momentous concern, it is fit to consider the danger of the case. Lordships, it is agreed, are the forerunners of monarchy. Now Connecticut is divided into Lordships. Those who have not seen the state, will be surprised to hear, that it is full of Lords of Manors. The rights of these Lords to their Manors, and over them, are of the Aristocratic genus. For each of these Lords supposes himself fully justified in driving the people out of his possessions. He keeps all the good things to

himself and his family and friends, and not a soul is suffered to ride his horse or gather his crops against his will. These exclusive lordly privileges are truly shocking to those who abhor such lordships, and who justly desire to have them shared in common.

The extreme ignorance of the people in that State, has probably prepared them for this degraded condition. For men truly enlightened as to their right to enjoy the earth in common, would long ago have abolished this proud-aristocracy. They however in that State do not know what it is to be born again into a new political world. They even think the federal constitution the better for being divided into three branches. They distrust and despise as hypocrites and knaves the inspired reformers of our corrupt and abominable government, who would reform us into a state of nature. Accordingly, they incline to chafe men into office under the Constitution, who would not destroy it by treachery and lies. They keep up schools, and so much the worse—for their children are taught the old-fashioned and damnable heresies which inculcate order—respect for rulers—the rights and duties of men—to reverence the religion of their fathers, to follow virtue themselves, and to respect those who do so. Thus even in youth opinion rivets her chains on the mind; and nothing is to be hoped for from Connecticut—but as they have Lords already, and such general ignorance that our instruction is thrown away upon them, we must leave them to their evil and perverse ways. If however they should run mad, and set up a King, it will be time to interfere and try him for his life.

ATTICUS shall appear in our next.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	19/10
3 per Cents,	11/6
Deferred,	12/2
Full shares Bank U. S.	29 per cent prem

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1793.

WHEREAS foreigners holding Stock in the Bank of the United States may prefer receiving their Dividends in Europe, to receiving them in America,

RESOLVED, That any proprietor of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States residing in Europe, shall be entitled to receive either in London or in Amsterdam, the half yearly dividends which may be declared thereon—in London at the rate of one pound sterling for every four hundred and forty-five cents, or in Amsterdam at the rate of one guilder current money for every forty cents and four mills—the dividend declared in January of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of July following—and the dividend declared in July of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of January following.

PROVIDED, That every such Proprietor (previous to the declaring of any Dividend, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam) shall give authentic notice to the President and Directors of the Bank at which of the said Cities he will receive the said Dividend.

By the President and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of _____ in the state of _____ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the State to be recited) That he served _____ (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____ and county of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ years, previous to which he resided in _____

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of _____ county of _____ state of _____ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of _____

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the space of 2 months.

TICKETS
In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry.

Federal City.

THE Subscriber will convey forever, by good and sufficient deed, Thirty Lots in the City of Washington, situated on South Capitol Street, to any man or company of men—provided they will agree to erect thereon good and sufficient brick house, within three years from the date hereof.

DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington.
City of Washington, Dec. 31, 1792. 6r

BY the Commissioners appointed to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost	50,000
1 Cash Prize	25,000
1 ditto	20,000
1 ditto	15,000
1 ditto	10,000
2 ditto 5,000 are	10,000
10 ditto 1,000 are	10,000
20 ditto 500 are	10,000
100 ditto 100 are	10,000
200 ditto 50 are	10,000
400 ditto 25 are	10,000
1,000 ditto 10 are	10,000
15,000 ditto	150,000

16,737 Prizes Dollars 350,000
33,263 Blanks

50,000
The sole design of this Lottery being to facilitate other improvements together with the Public Buildings—it is the particular desire of the Commissioners that these may be effected with as few deductions from the Prizes as possible—how far their endeavors may be answered, the Scheme of the Lottery will demonstrate. The keys of the Hotel, when complete, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.

All the other prizes will be paid, without deduction, in one month after the drawing, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. Wm. Dickens, City Treasurer of Washington; of Messrs. James West & Co. Baltimore; of Mr. Peter Gilman, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, if presented on or before the 10th of April next; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to complete his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. complete; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

January 19.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such gentlemen as may intend to undertake the instruction of youth in that institution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wish that such gentlemen should signify their inclination to the subscribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the students, on the first establishment, are—The study of Languages, particularly the English—History, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philosophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen conversant in these branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handsome encouragement by the Board. The exercises of the institution will commence as early as possible after the completion of the buildings of the University, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
SAM. M'CORKLES.

D25 ep2m

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white foots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs PATTERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boston, Nov. 28. eptf.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,
A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or Bank of the United States.

Insurance Company.

A general meeting (by adjournment) of the Insurance Company of North-America, on Wednesday the 16th instant,

It was Resolved,
THAT the Insurances which, according to the Constitution, will become due on the second Monday of July and January next, or either of them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an earlier period; and any Stockholder paying such instalment, or instalments, shall receive a proportionate share of the Dividends thereafter to be made, calculating such share from the first day of the month succeeding such payments respectively. Extra from the Minutes,

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,
THAT the Cashier be authorized to receive from the proprietor of any number of complete shares, such Certificates, not in his own name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after cancelling the same, to issue a new Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of such proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of complete shares in the capital stock of the Bank, the Certificates of the shares transferred be cancelled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be issued in the name of the transferee or purchaser.

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future issued, be for one or more shares, as the proprietor may request; and the new Certificate or Certificates shall be of correspondent numbers with those in lieu of which they are issued.

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the 17th instant, to the Stockholders or their Representatives, the following dividends, being the Dividend declared for the last six months, viz.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of July, Sixteen Dollars.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of August, Fifteen Dollars, 33 Cents.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of September, Fourteen Dollars, 67 Cents.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of October, Fourteen Dollars.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of November, Thirteen Dollars, 33 Cents.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of December, Twelve Dollars, 67 Cents.

For each three-quarter share, Twelve Dollars.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be sold, with the improvements, which are, a two-story framed dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office, brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-house, a yard and garden, neatly raised and highly improved, with a number of other necessary improvements; the whole of the land enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its contiguity to those three towns must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central situation to each place. The Potowmack at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It may not be improper to observe, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Washington and the Maryland shores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also to sell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant, which will fill well to supply the above in wood and timber. The title may be seen to the above property, which is indisputable, and terms known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. ep2m

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th instant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three years old, five feet six or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and shows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen shirt, a short white kersey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breech, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kersey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn stockings, a pair of shoes with laces in them, and a coarse hat; all the above clothes are almost new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Cross Roads, deceased, and has for several years been employed in that neighbourhood; and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Messrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which business he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from said Cross-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until August last. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if secured in any goal, so that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his escape, unless particularly secured.

EASTON, OWEN KENNARD.
Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. 2m

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobson,
Bookeller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
VOLUME VII, OF
ENCYCLOPEDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digested into the Form of Distinct
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:
COMPREHENDING

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Latest Discoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of the various detached parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life; together with a Description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of particular branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs of the learned societies, both at home and abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different Sciences; and a variety of original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a description of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experimental Philosophy, System of Parry, Feudal system, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortification, Fossils, history of France, Gardening, Gas, Geneva, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glass, &c. with a variety of articles in natural history, biography and miscellanies. Illustrated with Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (call for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

Those who wish to become possessors of this valuable work will please to be early in their applications, as the subscription is nearly closed.

Jan. 23.

A New Post-Road.

HAVING been desired to establish a post-road from Reading, in the state of Pennsylvania, to Williamsburg, at the Great Forks of the Genesee river, Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the General Post-Office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamsburg aforesaid, by the following route, to wit: the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Post, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamsburg.

The proposals will be received until the 15th of March next, inclusively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Necessary Post-Offices are to be established on the route, and such persons appointed Post-masters as the Contractor shall name, and the Postmaster-General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to state to the Postmaster-General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Post-offices, which experience shall prove to be most convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the respective Post-offices at the hours so fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of postage by law established, and to have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, such excepted, as shall be sent by a special messenger, or which are or shall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P.M.G.
General Post-Office, Jan. 22, 1793.

THE Officers of the late New-Jersey line are requested to meet at the house of JAMES DRAKE, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday the seventh day of February next, at the hour of Ten in the morning, to take into consideration the application of different lines of the late army, now before the Congress of the United States.

JOHN CUMMING,
JONATHAN RHEA.

January 16th, 1793.

A large Cellar to Let,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels. Enquire of the PRINTER.

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This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it.—Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nursing and the management of Children.

"We recommend these letters to the perusal of those to whom they are particularly addressed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101.—Price, bound, 62 cents.

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4. Beauties of Fielding—50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair—50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambeth's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chappone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

7. Smith's History of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen.—Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more periphrastic, or more generally useful."—N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.—Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce.—Price, on very fine paper, 5/8ths of a dollar.

13. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

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17. The Downy Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto.—Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2—plain, six dollars.

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21. History of Charles Grandison, abridged.—Price a sixth of a dollar.

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Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance so such as purchase quantities for public libraries or to sell again.

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(L.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

RUN-AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 12th APRIL.

A NEGRO BOY, named Zeb; slim and tall, sixteen years old; came to Samuel Lipincot's at Bordentown on the 15th, said his name was Henry, and left that place the 27th May.—On the 27th day of June, he was taken up in Bucks County, and carried before a Magistrate, said he was free, and that he lived on the Sufquehanna—that a person by the name of Abraham Prall, took him three days journey from home, and turned him adrift with one dollar.—He asked the Justice for a pass to go to his father, and nothing appeared to the contrary.—He lived with one Thomas Poxwell till the 19th of this instant, and then made his escape from him; he called his name Peter Johnson—had on an old Grey Coating Round Jacket, lined with red baize; an old pair Leather Breeches, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up said Boy, and brings him to JACOB MERSEREAU, on Staten-Island, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by JACOB MERSEREAU, Lieut. Col.

Dec. 29. 1792 6w

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